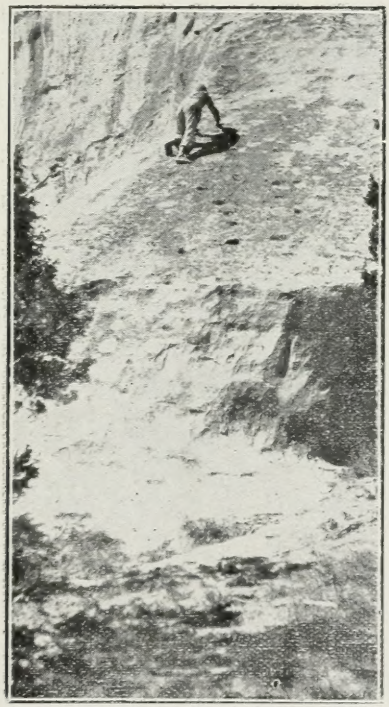
F
791
P3
v.21
no.9

El Palacio

VOL. XXI. NOVEMBER 1, 1926. NO. 9.



INDIAN TOP OF EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT

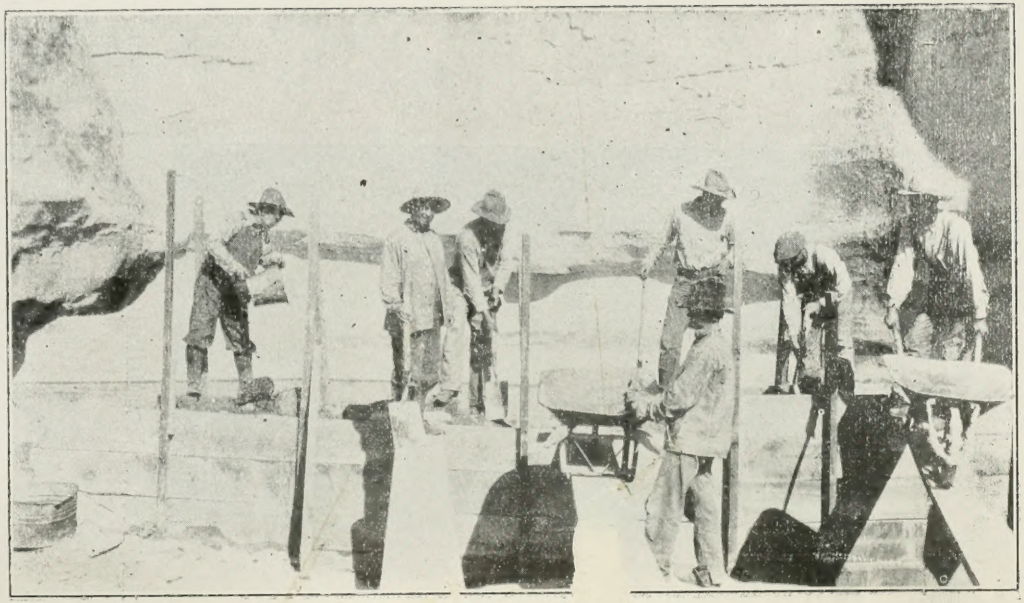


PHOTO BY VOGT

A Concrete Dam in "El R[illegible] una naranja" as [illegible] Vargas Referred to Historic Cave has been Built thus [illegible] a Reservoir of Clean [illegible]ater for Visitors at El Morro

FIELDWORK AT GRAN QUIVIRA. 1926

Because of the heavy demands made upon the museum staff by the Fiesta and Indian Fair, the season's work at Gran Quivira was delayed about three weeks and brought the field expedition in camp just as the local farmers started their bean harvest. This fact, or, rather, the fact that this was the first year the Gran Quivira farmers had a crop to harvest since the institution began [illegible] of the ruins, caused some inconvenience [illegible] labor, but the main project of the season was carried as far as time and money allowed.

Camp was established on September 7, and work was begun the next day and continued till September 21.

In co-operation with the Department of Inter- the Museum is planning to establish a local field-museum in one of the rooms of the old monastery and for this purpose has been chosen the long room immediately south of the mission proper. After this room had been excavated, it was found that much of the outside walls was so weak at the foundation that it would be necessary to tear them down and re-lay the rocks in concrete. Vigas for the roof and frames for the

doors and windows had to be cut and made and properly seasoned and as this work required more time, money, and expert help than were available, it was postponed until next season and the time was devoted to cleaning out the museum-room and further excavation of the southside of the main plaza in front of the mission. Arrangements were also made to have all of the material needed for final construction on the ground for next year's work. Vigas have to be hauled from the forest reserve in the Gallinas Mountains, about 25 miles away .

Aside from the work on the mission ruins, which is financed by an annual government appropriation, some exploration work was carried on with museum funds. This work was confined to some trenching for undisturbed refuse piles and investigation of ruins reported on the Chupadero Mesa, about 14 miles southwest of the Gran Quivira ruins.

For this work three Indians were brought from the Pueblo of Zia. In the first two trenches, on the north and the west sides of the mission, old walls were struck at the depth of 18 inches. No stratified refuse appeared, so the south side of the Pueblo ruins, near the mission, was dug into. A trench running east and west about 15 feet, with another trench running into it from the south slope, revealed a deposit of loose rocks

with an occasional pot-sherd clear to the bed-rock, 5 feet below the surface, but no ashes or other house-hold refuse to mark occupational strata. The next trench was sunk into the north side of the main building of the old Pueblo and here well stratified deposits were found causing hopes to run high for the finding of a key to the sequence of Gran Quivira occupations, until the workmen struck the fireplace of an old abandoned kiva about 4 feet below the surface, marking the place as filled in with material from, probably, the last occupation.

The fireplace was found on the last work-day and the kiva was not cleared out, but next season's work will show how it compares in type and size with the other kivas already excavated.

The farmers around Gran Quivira have long told of a place on the Chupadero Mesa which they describe as "The Indian Burial Ground," because of the many rocks standing out of the ground like tomb-stones. During a reconnaissance trip to this region thousands of these stones were found to mark the foundations of small community buildings of from two to five and more rooms, extending over an area of several acres, the rooms being from twenty square feet to over a hundred square feet in dimensions. No signs were found of adobe bricks, but the ground around the stones was of an adobe nature, so it

might be possible the walls were built of puddled adobe which has all been washed away.

Excavation of similiar ruins further to the north, near the Montezuma Spring, has revealed flag-stoned floors a few feet under the present surface with burials under the floor. The place investigated this year was, due to the lack of any known name, called Pueblo Viejo and as the place was very inaccessible for an automobile, no tools were brought for digging. A good collection of surface sherds was secured, however, and proved to consist of less than one percent of any other ware but Black-on-White. This sherd collection, as well as the Gran Quivira material, has not been worked over in the laboratory yet, so a final report must await the time that can be spared from routine work.

ODD S. HALSETH,
Associate in Ethnology.

Santa Fe, October, 1926.

DERIC IN MESA VERDE

"The American people possess an irreplaceable heritage in their national parks," says Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, in a little booklet entitled, "Then and Now," the same be-

ing a review of his department during the three years that he has been in control. Continuing the secretary says of the national parks: "They are super-universities in which nature is the supreme teacher. Protected from private and commercial exploitation by Federal statute, they are the only remaining areas of large and scenic extent in Continental United States untouched and unmarred by the hand of man."

"Superuniversities!"

"Nature the supreme teacher!"

Dr. Work seems to have coined a new word and given expression to a new thought. Just how correctly he has sized the situation and interpreted the real mission of the national parks is exemplified in a remarkable little book entitled, "Deric in Mesa Verde," which has but recently come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The book, which is one of a boys' series written by boys for boys, a companion to "David Goes Voyaging," issued some time ago and "David Goes to Greeland," which is to be published in November, was written by Deric Nusbaum, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse L. Nusbaum of Mesa Verde National Park. Mr. Nusbaum, is the superintendent of the park and is also an archaeologist of note. The boy's mother, Aileen Nusbaum, is the unusual woman whom Congress recently honored by appropri-

ating a fund to build a hospital on the mesa to be designated as "The Aileen Nusbaum Hospital" in recognition of her unselfish service among the Indians to whom she ministered winter and summer when they were sick.

STEPHEN MATHER'S FOREWORD

In a foreword contributed by the director of national parks himself, Stephen T. Mather, special attention is called to Deric Nusbaum's achievement as a boy author as demonstrating the value of being brought up in a home within a park, one of those "superuniversities," as Secretary Work terms it. "I do not believe," says Mr. Mather, "that anything that has previously been published so clearly demonstrates the exceptional educational facilities of the national parks as does this little volume, 'Deric in Mesa Verde,' showing as it does the effect that living in a national park and, unconsciously at first, absorbing its wonders, has had on the boy. For the past six years—perhaps the most formative period of his life—Deric has lived in the park and has been steeped in the spirit of service to others that is such an outstanding characteristic of park administration. Gradually as he became old enough to explore for himself the interesting cliff-dweller ruins, he began to feel the haunting memories of the past that hang over these dwellings of a long-vanished

race. The Indians of a neighboring reservation sensing these memories, always declared the ruins haunted by a race of Little People who must not be disturbed, and carefully avoided them. But Deric, with the love of exploring and adventure that is the birthright of every normal American boy, wanted to know more about the ruins, the people that once inhabited them, and their habits of life. 'Deric in Mesa Verde' is the result of his own explorations and studies.

"Surely this book, telling in his own language of the adventures of a 12-year-old boy in a land filled with the romance and mystery of the past, will make a big appeal to the 12-year-old boys and girls too, throughout our country.

"As director of the National Park Service, which administers Mesa Verde and the other national parks, I am very proud both of the park whose beauty and relics of the past served as the inspiration for this book, and of the little boy who was so sensitive to these influences that he was moved to put his thoughts about them on paper. I have read the book with real pleasure, and I know that others will do the same."

Undoubtedly American boys and girls will read "Deric in Mesa Verde" with just as much zest as they ever displayed when poring over Alger or Henty or when reading "Robinson Crusoe" or "Swiss Family Robinson." The book poss-

esses fine educational value to the youth of America for its stimulates interest in American antiquities and conveys a real picture of Mesa Verde, "The Great Green Table" of southwestern Mesa Verde, and its remarkable and intensely interesting cliff dweller ruins, the largest in extent that have yet engaged the attention of scientists in this country. Aided by accurate information gathered through association with his father and mother, the park employes and the Indians into several of whose tribes he has been adopted. Deric describes the kivas and various other features of the cliff dweller villages and explains their purposes and significance. One cannot read "Deric" without coming to know the park quite well.

Some idea of the unusual opportunity that has been Deric's can be gained from the following paragraph from the first chapter:

"Best of all, after the season closes, Dad has time to take me to some of the unexcavated ruins and we do some exploring. As I am planning to be an archaeologist, this interests me very much. It beats 'Treasure Island.' You never know what you are going to dig up. It certainly is fun to find out what the Indians that lived here a thousand years ago used and wore and how they lived."

The lad also displays splendid knowledge of

the wild life of the park and a sympathetic interest in its preservation. He shares his knowledge and interest with the reader. The book is profusely illustrated with pictures of cliff dweller ruins and scenes showing a boy's exploits. It's a fine book for a Boy Scout to read and, by the way, Deric is a Scout.

Enters High School at Santa Fe

In a letter to the Out o'Door editor of the Record, Mrs. Nusbaum, the boy's mother, says that Deric has gone from Mesa Verde to Santa Fe, in New Mexico, where the lad will spend the winter with his grandmother while attending high school. He is in the second year and is taking special lessons in Spanish. The boy writes his mother that he has located several ruins about ten miles out of Santa Fe and intends to excavate one. It is located on private land and he has obtained the permission of the owner to do so. He is quite wrapped up in the archaeology and has made a wonderful beginning toward a career. —Fresno Record.

INSCRIPTION ROCK

Evon Z. Vogt, the Custodian of Inscription Rock and National Monument also known as "El Morro," is making interesting experiments in coating the surface of the great rock upon which there are so many historical inscriptions, with a protective compound that it is hoped will preserve these inscriptions for centuries to come. Vandals have done some damage to the inscriptions and a number of tourists have scratched their names on the rock surface.

Dr. Charles F. Lummis, who came to Santa Fe to attend the annual Fiesta again visited Inscription Rock during September and made the following entry upon the visitors' register:

"Nowhere else does geology open to the layman so obvious, so dramatic, so spectacular a page as in that region which I christened, 40 years ago, by the name it bears today-Inscription Rock. There is no other such cross-section of earth-building sequences as in the Grand Cañon; nor is there elsewhere on earth such an exposition of the earth-carving forces as the unique Mesa Country of northwestern New Mexico, with its vast waves of red or fawn or grey Navajo Sandstone breaking off in sheer lofty cliffs; its lofty table-topped Islands of the Air which are

left in valley to witness to the far day when no valley were, but one vast upland of triassic sandstone; its monumental erosion, prophesied by its jointing in an ancient uplift, sketched by frosts, ardent suns, turned, carved, chiseled, sandpapered by flood and rain and wind. The world has many famous freaks and wonders of erosion; but it has nothing else to compare with this great area of water and wind erosion of the Navajo Sandstone.

"I believe there is no question that the two most interesting Rocks in the the world —counting their picturesque, intricate, and fanastic erosion and their historic associations—are in this formation, Acoma, The Sky City, a pueblo still living as Coronado found it in 1540, east of the Zuñi Mountains or Continental Divide (whose up-humping broke the great sand stone blanket) : on the west El Morro, La Mesa Escrita, Inscription Rock, the "Stone Autograph Album." So far as I can learn, no other cliff on earth records so much—or a tithe so much—of Romance, Adventure, Heroism. Certainly all the other rocks in America do not, all together, hold so much of American History. Oñate here carved his entry with his dagger two years before an English speaking person had built a hut anywhere in the New World, 15 years before Plymouth Rock.

"I first visited El Morro in 1885; again in

1886, 1888, and 1890. I photographed all the inscriptions I could then find—at this present visit I see several others since discovered. Probably the first popular account was my series Strange Corners of our Country published in St. Nicholas in 1891-92, and in book form under the same title in 1892. That book is now included (rewritten) with the equivalent of two volumes more, in my book (1895) Mesa, Cañon, and Pueblo. I hope sometime there will be an adequate book about Inscription Rock—it is sufficient for a worthy book by itself. It needs no vanity to hold that mine is the only competent account thus far; but this heroic old monument at once of Nature's Whim and of Man's Daring, is worthy of a chronicle not only expert but complete.

"And I am profoundly gratified to find that El Morro, now a National Monument, is being safeguarded so that some day the competent historian and paleographer may read its ultimate secrets. Thoughtful people, the world over, are debtors to Mr. Vogt for his protective care of this great historical heritage.

"Ramah, New Mexico, Sept. 1, 1926

Chas. F. Lummis

"Los Angeles, California."

Mr. Vogt writes as follows:

"Years before the colonial history of the eastern coast of America begins this region of the

southwest was being explored by the intrepid representatives of the king of Spain. His colorful caravans of capitans of the army, governors general, padres and soldiers were entering this region from the south via the Rio Gila and the Rio Grande after fitting out their commands at Mexico City and other capitals of Mejico viejo. Thus Coronado came to the Seven Cities of Cibola (Zuñi villages) in 1540. Others followed including Chamuscado, Espejo and Juan de Oñate.

"In traveling from Zuñi to Acoma and other pueblo towns to the east these picturesque Spaniards were wont to stop at the old camping place of El Morro where wood, water and shelter were offered by the great monolith which is still one of the most notable cliffs in the country. The head men as well as the soldiers and padres took to carving their inscriptions on the smooth inviting walls of the mesa. Many of the old escrituras tell interesting stories of their travels and the purposes of their expeditions.

"The Juan de Oñate inscription dated 1606 in which he tells of the discovery by him of the sea of the south (Gulf of California), the Inscription of Governor Manuel de Silva Nieto 1620, of De Vargas, 1692, and many others are still legible owing to their fine carving and the very sheltered places on the rock chosen by the Spaniards.

"The work of the elements, wind, rain, frost,

heat and cold is beginning to tell, however. The national park service has been planning to preserve the inscriptions for several years so that there will be no further wearing away of these valuable historical records.

"Through the help of the bureau of standards of Washington, D. C., whose experts conducted tests on samples of the sandstone sent to Washington a plan was hit upon which it is believed will save the inscriptions for posterity.

"It was found that a colorless paint made largely of paraffin if applied carefully when the stone was perfectly dry would stop any wear of the stone and it is believed would at the same time not in any way mar the surface of the rock by staining.

"During the present summer the custodian of El Morro National monument has been trying out materials on some trial inscriptions made a quarter of a mile away from the old Spanish ones.

"Five words were carefully carved as follows:

"Colorless, No. 1;

"Covering, No. 2;

"Save, No. 3;

"Old, No. 4;

"Inscriptions. No. 5.

"Each word was covered by a different commercial product so as to determine the most effective coloring. The materials being tested are

Gar Kem, Super Por Seal, Gliddens compound, Driwal and Transview.

"While several coats remain to be put on, the indications at present are that several of these materials appear to be equally colorless and it is hoped they will be permanently water repellant in their nature.

"By the end of the summer the custodian will be able to cover all the old inscriptions with the material chosen thus saving them any wear from the weather. It is likely that the older Indian pictographs of which there are many carved on the rock, may also be covered.

"The annual allotment for the up-keep of fences, gates, signs, trails, camp house, bridges and to make needed improvements is usually about $150. This sum is wholly inadequate to pay for the work. It is hoped that congress will some day realize the importance of being a bit more generous with this national monument as well as others.

"Inscription Rock as it is often called is located about 50 miles southeast of Gallup and 11 miles beyond the irrigated village of Ramah. A trip to Inscription Rock can be nicely combined with a visit to the perpetual ice cave which is 19 miles further away and 30 miles from Grants if one enters this region from the east."

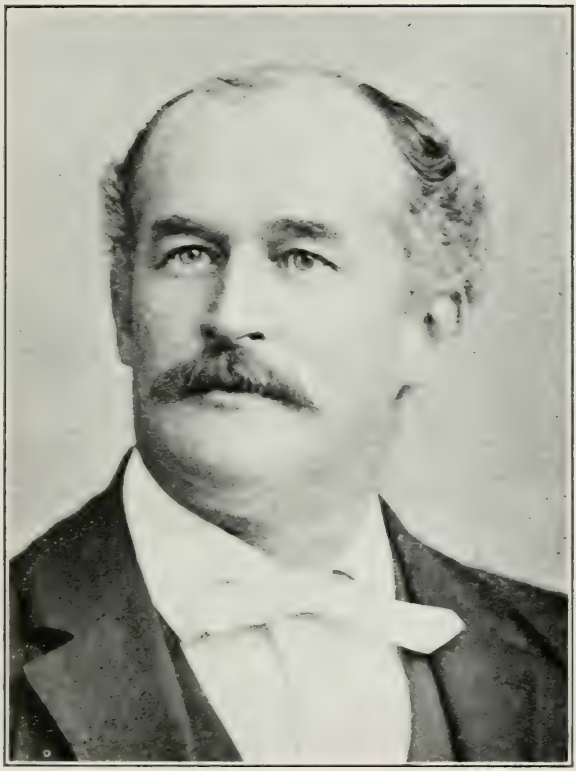
PERSONAL MENTION

Dr. and Mrs. Hewett in Africa

After attending the Congress of Americanists at Rome, Florence and Genoa, Dr. and Mrs. Hewett sailed for Spain. They reached Gibraltar on October 25 and sailed from there to Casa Blanca, thence going to Algiers from where they started on a visit to Carthage and other archaeological sites in northern Africa and the recently discovered ruined cities in the Sahara. They expect to sail from Cherbourg for home on the United States Liner Washington on December 9. After visiting Washington, they will go to the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in Boston the last week in December returning to Santa Fe early in January.

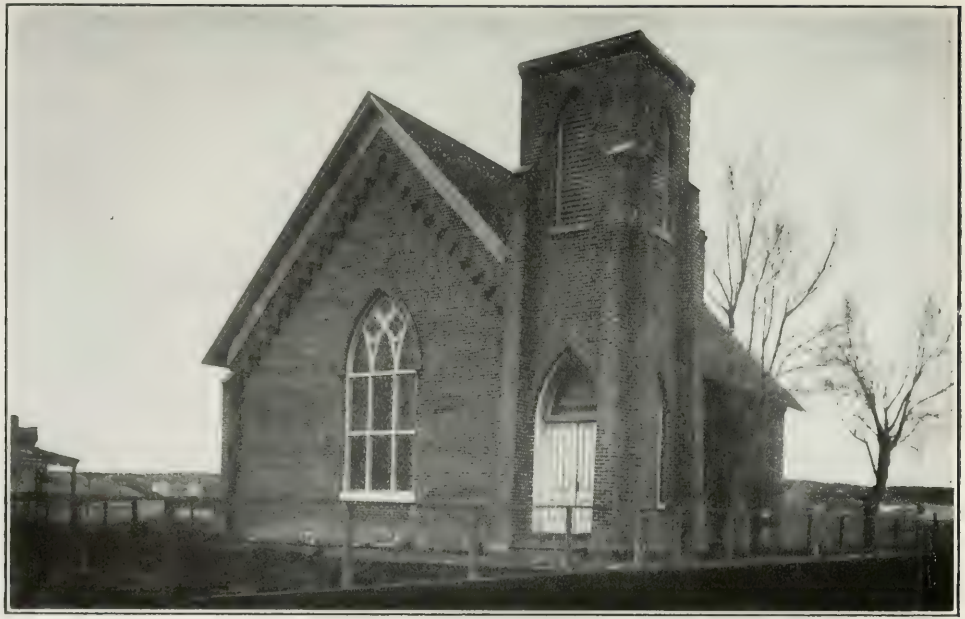
Literary Celebrities in Santa Fe

Mr. and Mrs Eugene Manlove Rhodes have taken up their residence in the Tesuque Valley, occupying the house in which Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Atwood had lived during the summer. Among other Saturday Evening Post writers recently in Santa Fe for a stay were Kenneth Roberts and Clem Yore. Miss Muriel Dyer of Los Angeles, is another writer visiting in the Tesuque Valley. Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hardon, the latter writing under the name of Miss Claire Pomeroy, recently visited, and expect to make their home in Santa Fe next spring and summer.



The First N. M. E. A. President
Early Photo of R. W. D. Bryan

Dean C. E. Hodgin
One of the 1886 Organizers, N. M. E. A.



Where the First N. M. E. A. Met. The First Presbyterian Church at Santa Fe in 1886

Excavation (1926) of Talus House at Puye

EL PALACIO

VOL. XXI. NOVEMBER 1, 1926. NO. 9.

PAUL A. F. WALTER, EDITOR.

Published by the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research

A Semi-Monthly Review of the Arts and Sciences in the American Southwest.

Sent free to Members of the New Mexico Archaeological Society and the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 16, 1918.

CHUMASH NIGHT SONG

Indian mother, pluméd mother what tale dost
tell thy fearful child,
When he wakes in reed worked basket hearing
cries so weirdly wild?

"Let Cormorant Night spread widening wings of
shadow on the west,
Closing from sight red sea-weed fronds of cloud
that tuft her nest!"

When coyotés call thro' tulé thatches beside the
still lagoon,
What dost thou say when the beach lies dark and
haunted hangs the moon?

"Nestled 'neath irridescence of the Cormorant's
breast. .
Looms chalk-green sphere of a new laid egg, the
White Gull Day would wrest."

When poles on graves in the grass hut village,
toss and turn and sway,-
Rattling afright thy restless babe, what dost
thou crooning say?

"Across black painted skies bright beads of Chupa
will be spilled,
The phosphorescent egg will gleam like an olla
pearl shell filled."

When painted canoes have not returned, and the
oak no longer keeps. .
Thy Apa fires from dying down, while wind stirs
the ashen heaps?

"Each singing wave will bring them home on
spuming corralled crest,
Then only the sound of wind and sea will break
the Cormorant's rest!"

ELEANOR SCOTT BEVERLEY
2039 Oak Avenue;
Santa Barbara, Calif.

Apa: Village.
Olla: Spherical vessel of stone.
Chupa: Good God of the Chumash.

LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES IN SANTA FE

Not all students of "Man in the Southwest" are aware of the wealth of material which is available in the various public and private libraries in Santa Fe. A brief statement regarding this material may therefore be of interest to the teachers in our state schools, and to students of the Southwest in general.

The Women's Board of Trade library has a total of 9,500 titles, of which approximately half are non-fiction including about 1,000 volumes of history, biography and travel. Of these, some 300 titles are New Mexicana.

The School of American Research has its library in the south gallery of the Art Museum. It comprises about 4,000 titles and its classification includes archaeology, philology, anthropology, ethnology, history, art, and general literature. The last named division is relatively small, as the library is essentially a student's library. Here also are valuable newspaper files, especially of the *Albuquerque Morning Journal* and *Santa Fe New Mexican*, and other dailies and weeklies chiefly of the Great War period. There are also 100 maps relating to New Mexico, originals and photostats, dating from the 16th century.

As to manuscript material, the School has at

the State Museum the very important "Spanish and Mexican archives" of New Mexico (1621-1846), archives from the adjutant general's office (chiefly Civil War and Indian Wars), and the records gathered by the State Historical Service (1917-1920). By reason of a congressional appropriation, the various states are to be supplied with copies of their respective territorial papers which are in the department of state at Washington. For New Mexico these will cover the period from 1846 to 1873. Photostat copies have been requested, and when received these papers will add some thousands of folios to the archive material. Later it is hoped to add similar copies for the period from 1873 to 1912 from the records of the department of the interior.

Another important manuscript collection in Santa Fe consists of the Spanish and Mexican archives which relate to land grants. These were segregated in 1854 and turned over to the U. S. surveyor general; and when his office was abolished in 1925 they were transferred to the U. S. land office. These papers are calendared in Twitchell, Spanish Archives, vol. I, and the similar archives at the Museum (1621-1821) are calendared in volume II of the same work. The Mexican archives at the Museum (1821-46) are calendared only to the fall of 1823 but they are in chronological order and many of them have

been used by various writers, especially in "New Mexican Administration" which was published in the quarterly *Old Santa Fe* (1913-16). It might be said in passing that, with very few exceptions, all these Spanish and Mexican archives are in Spanish, but translations of quite a number of them are in the files also.

The Historical Society of New Mexico has its library in the northeast room of the old Palace of the Governors. It includes approximately 2,000 books, 1,000 pamphlets, and 200 volumes of newspapers. As the gathering of this library has been going on since the early '80s, naturally it includes many valuable New Mexicana, as well as many books relating to neighboring states and to world affairs--in other words, books which give the historic background to New Mexico history. Most of the books from the 16th to the 18th centuries are in Spanish, French and Italian, but students who do not have command of these languages will often find later editions in English of these works.

The manuscript archives of the Historical Society, besides a considerable miscellaneous collection, include the Donaciano Vigil papers, the Manuel Alvarez papers, and several minor groups. Efforts have been made recently to secure important records from Spain and Mexico, but so far with only meager results.

Of private libraries in Santa Fe, mention should be made especially of those of the Hon. B. M. Read and ex-Governor Miguel A. Otero. The former has a manuscript collection numbering some 500 folios, and among his books such items as a complete set of the Cardenas y Pacheco *Documentos Ineditos.* Governor Otero has all the papers for the time he served as governor, 1897-1906, a file of the reports of the governors since the American Occupation, and other valuable material.

It is a dream of the Museum, which may be realized in the not distant future, to have in Santa Fe a single unified library into which these various libraries may be gathered, with an adequate and properly equipped "hall of archives" where the manuscript collections may be brought together, and to which may be transferred important archives of the various state departments, at least up to the time of statehood. Nearly three-fourths of the states have some such provision for a central depository, but New Mexico as yet stands with the minority in this matter. With an increasing number of students coming to Santa Fe from widely separated points for material, the need for such a unified library is becoming increasingly urgent; and to teachers and students of the social sciences within the state

the advantages of such a development are readily apparent.

No reference is made to the State's Law Library with its thousands of volumes and several school and college libraries, nor the ecclesiastical library in the archi-episcopal residence, but sufficient has been stated, however, to indicate the rich material which is to be found in Santa Fe, and the difficulties arising from scattered location is partly obviated by a comprehensive card-index on which the State Museum has made a good beginning. The Museum is one of the state educational institutions and as such, in this line among others, it is at the service of the teachers and students of the state.

LANSING B. BLOOM

SANTA FE AND TAOS ARTISTS

ROLSHOVENS TO RETURN

American visitors to Florence, Italy, speak with enthusiasm of the attractiveness of the ancient villa of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rolshoven, where they dispense hospitality and which is one of the show places of the historic city. Mr. and Mrs. Rolshoven plan to return to New York and Detroit this winter and look forward to another season in Santa Fe.

Art Exhibit in Taos

In the Harwood studio at Taos an exhibit by artists of Taos was held from June 10th to October 9th. A total of two thousand eight hundred and forty-six visitors from every state in the Union except North Dakota, registered. Foreign visitors included travellers from Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Mexico, Australia, Central America, Phillipine Islands, and India.

Gaspards Return

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Gaspard, of the Taos artists, who have been absent a year on travels which included Northern Africa as well as Europe, are again in New Mexico. Mr. Gaspard has purchased a piece of property in Taos, upon which he will erect his studio.

Exhibits by Cassidy

Gerald Cassidy exhibited in the Galerie de Marsan, 6 Rue des Pyramides, Paris, October 6 to 19. The exhibit consisted of twelve lithographs of which nine were southwestern subjects, four pencil drawings of the Southwest, sixteen water colors of Europe and twelve water colors of the Southwest.

New Mexico Painters in Boston

"The Christian Science Monitor" reviews at length the exhibit of the "New Mexico Painters at the Montross Galleries.
It says:

"Frank G. Applegate, in his water-colors, is the coolest of these artists. Perhaps his experience as an instructor of modeling contributes the sculptural quality of his unhesitating strokes of color, which seem to seize the primitive character of the Rocks in Santa Fe Canyon or of his Navajo Indian. The dramatic essence of this mountainous country through which his "Black River" literally knifes its way, and the simple life of the New Mexican town, Mr. Applegate extracts with a curious freshness."

The paintings of Theodore Van Soelen, are mentioned as "able ones." They are "two romantic views of a red wall and a hillside in Santa Fe." Other artists mentioned or favorably commented on are E. L. Blumenschein, Josef Bakos, Eugene Higgins, and B. J. O. Nordfelt.

New Art Chairman

Because of ill health, Mrs. Judson G. Osburn of Roswell, has had to relinquish the chairmanship of the Art Department of the New Mexico Federated women's clubs, in which during the

past two years she has done such notable work that she received national recognition repeatedly. During that time she routed twenty art collections to thirty communities in New Mexico. Mrs. E. G. Shannon of Las Cruces has been named chairman and with the fine example set by her predecessor will undoubtedly achieve notable results in furthering interest in art throughout the Southwest.

Commission for Carl Redin

Carl Redin of Albuquerque, who has repeatedly exhibited in the Museum galleries, has been commissioned by the Crown Prince of Sweden to paint a Southwestern landscape. Mr. Redin has just purchased a site for a studio home on Granada Heights in Albuquerque.

Studio Homes Tesuque Valley

Five miles across the Divide from Santa Fe, Theodore VanSoelen has just completed an attractive studio home in the Tesuque Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schmidt have a studio home and orchard nearby.

MUSEUM EVENTS

October Exhibits

The exhibits in the art galleries during the latter part of October covered a variety of in-

terests. Outstanding perhaps were three striking portraits from the brush of Will Shuster. As in all of his work, Mr. Shuster excercised admirable restraint in eliminating non-essentials and in keeping down the tone of his color harmonies.

In the alcove opposite, together with the water colors by the late Carl Eytel, was a painting of a corn dance by Velino Shije, very formal and decorative. It is attractive, both in color and composition. The rhythm of the dance is admirably visualized. The symbolism is accurate and the execution of the theme is superb in its balance. The painting is exhibited through the courtesy of the Spanish and Indian Trading Company.

Notable among the landscapes were three new canvases by Carlos Vierra and nine by Sheldon Parsons. Mr. Vierra is virile in his delineation of New Mexico scenes and his color harmonies are pleasing indeed. Visitors always find the Parsons landscapes most attractive and the general verdict is that he, more than any other artist, captures the fleeting moments of each season.

Carl Redin has a Jemez landscape which justifies the appellation to the Jemez country, as to that of the Glorietas, of "Red Earth." Kenneth Adams has two Taos scenes and a portrait. Mrs. H. G. Hendricks exhibits eight landscapes. Frank G. Applegate shows an Indian ceremony. The

subject is treated powerfully. There are two sketches by Maurice McGrath and two charcoal drawings by Russell Natt.

Lon Megargee's big landscape, "Southern Arizona" is in striking contrast to Victor Higgins' decorative "Mountain Farms," in the same alcove; while two lovely little landscapes by Bert Phillips are equally attractive in their way. Clinton King has on exhibit a portrait and a still life. The latter especially, is a very fascinating study. O. E. Berninghaus has on exhibit three beautiful paintings that are a joy to every visitor. One is a vision of the Sacred Grove of the Taos pueblos. Another is a smaller landscape entitled "Taos Creek." The third pictures a baseball game in the glorious Taos mountain and valley. Mr. Berninghaus is very happy in using his figures to emphasize the color harmonies of his landscapes and yet keeping them subordinate.

Chas. S. Rawles exhibits what is probably the most ambitious canvas he has thus far painted. It is entitled "La Remuda" and presents a spirited roundup of horses in the Southwest. J. H. Sharp has three fine landscapes and Fred Biesel a water color. Three landscapes by Fremont Ellis seem to indicate a transition in choice of themes on the part of the artist, although he continues dramatic in his presentation of Southwestern sunlight and shadow.

George Townsend Cole has two landscapes of the Navajo country. Mrs. E. E. Cheetham has a small landscape which shows considerable advance over her previous work. Olive Rush exhibits two canvases, "The Stampede" and "County Fair," both of them pictures which would attract attention and favorable comment anywhere.

Blanche Wheelan has hung a study of a Taos Indian and Blanche Grant continues to exhibit "In a Taos Doorway," a canvas that is well knit together in composition and pleasing in color. J. Chas. Berninghaus has two paintings of rather high quality for one so young.

Among the old favorites on display are Marsden Hartley's "Santo" and John Sloan's "Koshare."

AMERICANIST CONGRESS

United States Gets Next Session

Director Edgar L. Hewett writes from Genoa, Italy, that the Congress of Americanists which convened in biennial session at Rome, was well attended and of great interest. Mussolini made the address of welcome and the Italian government extended every courtesy possible to visitors. From Rome, the Congress went to Florence where sessions were held for two days and two more days were given to sight-seeing and ceremonies

in commemoration of the seven hundredth anniversary of the death of Saint Francis. Fifty thousand people gathered for the celebration at the Duomo, while at Assisi itself there had gathered a hundred thousand pilgrims, far more than the City could house so that for four miles out visitors slept on the ground under temporary shelters. From Florence the Congress went to Genoa. Dr. Hewett was honored by being named on the committee to lay a wreath on the monument to the "Unkown Soldier" in Rome. Miss Zelia Nutall of Mexico City was the only woman delegate and together with Mrs. Hewett was given a seat on the rostrum at the side of the presiding officer. The sessions in Rome were quite formal with much military display and brilliant social events. The principal contenders for the 1928 session were the United States and Portugal, the former winning, but it is tacitly understood that the 1930 session will go to Lisbon. In the United States the opening sessions are to be held in New York and adjourned sessions in Santa Fe. From Santa Fe excursions are to be made to the cliff dwelling, the pueblos and Navajo reservation. Writes Director G. P. Stevens of the American Academy in Rome to Dr. R. V. D. Magoffin, president of the Archaeological Institute of America: "North America won out largely due to the tactful attitude of Professor Hewett."

IT IS WRITTEN

Indian Notes for October

It is always a delight to pick up "Indian Notes" of the Heye Museum, even though it be only to get the physical feel of a well-printed, pocket-sized booklet, whose very format, excellent paper, readable type and make-up compel one to read. Editorially, too, the "Notes" give evidence of careful compilation, painstaking proof-reading and an effort to give what is newest in the field of American anthropology and archaeology. M. R. Harrington tells in the October issue of "another ancient salt mine" discovered near Pueblo Grande de Nevada. Astonishing was the fact that the whole bottom of the cave was filled with a layer of ancient salt-mine refuse 10 feet 10 inches deep. No fewer than 418 stone picks and hammers were found in a few days. Digging sticks, spatulas of bone and wood, cane arrows, strings from fur-cloth blankets and feather cloth blankets, fragments of yucca fibre sandals and corn cobs were among the objects found. Dried cactus fruit, green cornhusk and mescal cuds, rabbit and turtle bones and scraps of skin from mountain sheep and deer, indicated the vegetable and animal food of the salt diggers. Enough was found "to indicate that two distinct peoples

had worked the ancient salt mines." Harrington in another article tells of a pre-Pueblo site at the junction of the Virgin and Colorado rivers. It was discovered in April of this year during the expedition to the Pueblo Grande de Nevada above referred to. The settlement included many pit houses. One large depression that was tested revealed an adobe floor at a depth of three feet ten inches upon which lay black-on-gray Puebloan shards, a few plain shards, charcoal and some animal bones. This circular chamber was more than thirty feet in diameter. One pit dwelling was fifteen inches deep and 14 feet 10 inches in diameter. A bottle-shaped storage pit was one of the features of this dwelling. The pit was neatly covered with a well fitting stone slab. Another dwelling of somewhat different type revealed "many frangments of a large, crude, plain bowl with widely flaring rim--a new type." The skeleton of an aged man, partly sitting, partly reclining heading south, with his legs slightly tipped toward the west, the left arm slightly bent and the left extended at the side, was found in a burial. The skull was protected by a flat slab of stone on each side and over the top. The ruin is thought to be one of the oldest of the region.

Collection of Ancient Oriental Seals

I. M. Casanowicz, Assistant Curator of the

Mission and Convent of Tabira (Gran Quivira)

Mission of Tabira (Gran Quivira) from Northeast

Mission of Tabira (Gran Quivira) from Northwest

Trench in Abandoned Kiva on North Side of Gran Quivira Ruins.
Fire Place in Foreground.

Clearing away Fallen Walls on South Side of Plaza of Tabira Ruins

Delegation of the Congress of Americanists Bearing Wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Rome, September 25, 1926
(Dr. Edgar L. Hewett at Left.)

Prime Minister Mussolini Reading His Address of Welcome to the International Congress of Americanists in the Ancient Senate Chamber at Rome, September 23, 1926

Procession, Emerging from the Duomo, Florence, Italy, 700th Anniversary of the Death of St. Francis, during Session of the Congress of Americanists. Crowd Estimated at 50,000 in Cathedral and in Plaza. At Assisi the Crowd Numbered 100,000 People slept out-of-doors for Miles around

United States National Museum, is the author of a monograph descriptive of ancient Oriental seals in the Museum, the monograph being illustrated by half-tone reproductions of the more striking of the seals in the collection. Mr. Casanowicz goes into detail as to the material of the seals, their designs, symbolism, legal and other uses.

INDIAN HANDICRAFTS

Pottery Collection from Arizona

"A collection of Indian pottery has been sent to the Southwest Museum at Los Angeles which to archaeologists is expected to roll back the ages and give to them an insight into the lives and habits of the first residents of this country. This is the H. H. Scorse collection, sent anonymously from Holbrook, Arizona, for the purpose of carrying on the work of correlating the cultures of the Southwest, of which there are seven. Those represented in the collection are the Chaco Canyon, Upper Gila, Little Colorado and Mimbres. The best specimens are described as those from the Upper Gila. The excavations were made in ruins on seventeen different sites in a triangular region in northeastern Arizona between the towns of Holbrook, Manuelita and St. Johns. There are 4000 pieces in the collection and it is

estimated that most of them were made between 500 and 1000 A. D. A very few of them date back to the time of Christ, it is said. According to the curator of anthropology at the museum, this pottery is the only link between those various Indian civilizations and the present. Archaeologists, he declared, find this collection particularly interesting and significant because the region involved is the meeting ground of so many cultures. The concentration within this area is mute evidence of the advance of the Comanches, the Navajos and other war-like tribes on the peaceful dwellers of the Southwest. Another fact that adds fascination to this pottery, said the curator, is that it is absolutely original—the product of the minds and imaginations of the natives, showing growth from an entirely primitive type of art to a rather highly developed form, in which is found no trace of the art of other countries. An English ceramic expert has said of the specimens of corrugated pottery of the southwest region, that in some respects they show the most perfect technique of any pottery in the world because it was impossible to go back to correct an error. The collection has been lent to the museum for an indefinite period but because it is entirely for research and comparative study, it will not be open to the general public."—Los Angeles Times

THE MUSEUM A STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

It is recognized by educators that the highest type of educational institution is that which affords facilities for research to its faculty, staff, and students. The greater universities are seriously considering, and in one or two instances have adopted a plan, looking forward to the time when research will be their main purpose and when the lower two classes now in attendance will be done away with altogether. There have also grown up within the past few years bountifully endowed institutions altogether devoted to research, such as the Rockefeller Foundations and the Carnegie Institution.

One of the first organizations of national scope to devote itself exclusively to research was the Archaeological Institute of America. It founded schools of research in classic lands at first, out of which have grown the American Academy at Rome; the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; and since 1907, the School of American Research at Santa Fe; the schools of Oriental Research at Jerusalem and at Bagdad. There have been founded also by the Institute the American School of Prehistoric Research, the Committee on Colonial and National Art of America, and the

Committee of the Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies.

The School of American Research was established in Santa Fe by the Institute at the invitation of the State Legislature, which by statute made it an affiliated institution with the Museum of New Mexico, created at the same time. The Council of the Archaeological Institute, in the resolution establishing the School, upon report of Edgar L. Hewett, who was then Director of American Archaeology, the post he has held for the last twenty years, adopted resolutions setting forth the purposes of the School:

1. The School of American Archaeology is established to conduct the researches of the Institute in the American field, and to afford opportunities for field work and training to students of Archaeology.

2. The School will direct the exhibitions of the local societies in their respective fields, maintain archaeological researches in the various cultural areas of the American Continent, direct the work of Fellows and collaborate with the universities and other scientific organizations, both home and foreign, in the advance of archaeological research. The School will afford to students opportunities for field experience and training. No courses will be given which duplicate class instructions offered by the University. Students will

be attached to field parties of the local Societies or to the other expeditions under the direction of the School. Classes may be formed to proceed to any point where important archaeological work is in progress for field sessions.

In pursuance of these objects, the School and Museum have conducted important field expeditions that have contributed important data to the knowledge of American archaeology and anthropology as well as to other sciences, such as history. It has fostered original work in architecture, art, music and literature. Its field expeditions have taken it as far as Quirigua, Guatemala, where its work gained it world-wide recognition and where it had associated with it young men who have since then become the leading research workers in that domain. Its particular field, however, has been the American Southwest, and there in the Chaco Canyon, on the Pajarito Plateau, in the Mimbres Valley, in the Manzano Mountains, in fact in every portion of New Mexico, its research workers have been lifting the veil of ages from the prehistoric as well as the Colonial history of the State. The facts thus discovered have been communicated to the schools, and the public in general, by means of publications, lectures, exhibitions, and extension work. Incidentally, this work has contributed to make the Southwest well-known in scientific, art, and

literary cricles, as well as in the educational world. It has drawn to the State many men and women of note in their particular fields. The material gathered through excavations and field reconnaissance has been placed in the Museum of New Mexico for public display, for use as laboratory material, for travelling exhibits, and for exchange with museums the world over.

Visual education has become an important feature in modern school methods and it is in the Museum that not only the people of the State, but of the entire world, are instructed visually in what the Southwest has been and is culturally and how its cultures developed into the present creative activities which include those of artists, writers, and composers. One result has been the building of an art museum, the fostering in New Mexico of a distinct type of architecture, the encouragement of creative art, literature, and research in various sciences. From the School have gone forth young men and women who are doing notable work in many fields.

The School and Museum also have engaged in summer school work and scientific excursions which make a special appeal to teachers and students. This summer school work is to find its fruition in a summer university which is to have as one of its features excursions to the archaeological sites, the historic landmarks, the pueblos and Indian reserves, finding their climax

in the annual Santa Fe Fiesta. This Fiesta has been an exhibition of everything that New Mexico signifies in history, archaeology and anthropology and has as its component part the annual Southwest Indian Fair. The School and Museum have fostered the revival of ceramic arts and other handicrafts of the Indian, as well as of the Spanish speaking people in the Southwest. The past year the Carnegie Institution has made its summer headquarters for its middle-American expeditions in the Palace of the Governors, which also houses the collections of the Historical Society of New Mexico. Associated organizations of the School and Museum are the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, The Historical Society of New Mexico, and the Indian Arts Fund. The publications include the illustrated semi-monthly El Palacio, the New Mexico Historical Quarterly, bulletins, monographs and reports; all of them of decided educational value.

The Museum and School of Research occupies a field in the Southwest pre-empted by no other institution. Its influence is world-wide and its fame has contributed mightily to the development of the State and to the high place it holds in the esteem of worth-while people and especially among the educational institutions of the land.

THE INDIAN ARTS FUND

The Indian Arts Fund, the youngest of the museum and research organizations of Santa Fe, was founded in 1922, and was incorporated under the laws of New Mexico in 1925. Its purpose is to collect and preserve, for free exhibition in Santa Fe, a complete representation of the Indian Arts and Crafts of the Southwest, for the benefit of the Indians, of students and the general public.

The Indian Arts Fund depends entirely upon membership fees and contributions for its support, and its appeal is nation wide beginning with donations of specimens and cash contributions from friends in Santa Fe, its income has more than doubled from year to year. The officers of the Fund serve without pay and every dollar received has gone into the work.

The Fund has already exerted a notable influence for the improvement of existing Indian arts, and the revival of others that have died out through lack of encouragement. It has also used every means to bring about an appreciation of the unique beauty of Indian designs.

The Indian Arts Fund has undertaken its work because of the rapidly disappearing material which embodies the sound and ancient traditions of Indian arts, without which the Indians cannot carry on. Piece by piece, their treasured

heirlooms have been gathered by collectors and scattered singly or in groups, all over the world. The finest collection of Navaho weaving is in Paris; there are notable collections of other crafts in Berlin and Stockholm; and even during the past year, over fifty choice specimens of Zuñi pottery were sent to the British Museum.

For the past four years the trustees of the Fund have concentrated upon the collecting of antique pottery from the various pueblos and tribes of the Southwest. As a result there are now available for study, more than 700 of the finest specimens from the twenty or more pottery making pueblos, a collection that is now unsurpassed in any museum in the world.

There is still an incomplete representation of those pueblos and tribes in which the art is becoming extinct. These gaps are being filled as rapidly as funds and the opportunity will permit, and it is now evident that the collection should finally comprise at least 100 specimens to fully represent the development of the art in each of the communities where the potter's art has flourished.

For the past three years, the State Museum has given the Fund the use of a large basement room in the Art Museum, where its collection is available for study.

The Fund has also made a beginning with the collection of other arts and crafts, such as baske-

try, textiles, and silver. Several important collections will be placed at its disposal when the owners can be assured of their proper display. The Fund will continue to concentrate upon the purchase of the finest examples of Indian arts and crafts, fully confident that it will be provided with proper facilities for their display, when their cultural value is fully realized by those who are contributing to the building up of the great museums of our country.

IN THE FIELD

British in Maya Field

An Associated Press cablegram from London gives details of the report by Sir Frederic Kenyon, director of the British Museum on the work of the recent Mayan expedition to British Honduras. Discoveries at Lubaantum are said to be of the greatest importance in revealing facts about the earlier Mayan period. The expedition returned to England last month with many artifacts and specimens. That Lubaantum was one of the earliest centers of organized culture in the Maya world, is indicated by the finds made. The discoveries were made by Lady Richmond Brown, Frederick A. Mitchell-Hedges and Thomas W. F. Gann, the last-named having been in Santa Fe last year, a guest of Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley.

HISTORY SECTION PROGRAM

Santa Fe Meeting, N. M. E. A.

The section is to hold its sessions in the auditorium of the Catron School building, Friday and Saturday mornings, November 5-6, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Lansing B. Bloom, chairman
Miss Mary Dixon, secretary

Friday

The First Annual Meeting of the N. M. E. A., Santa Fe, 1886: Paul A. F. Walter, president Historical Society

Discussion led by C. E. Hodgin

The Cowboy: His Cause and Cure, Eugene Manlove Rhodes, author

The Old Toll Road on Raton Pass: Miss Bess McKennan, Santa Fe High School

Spanish Armor and Weapons in New Mexico: F. S. Curtis, Jr., Los Alamos Ranch School

Saturday

The Town that Was before Pecos: A. V. Kidder, Phillips-Andover Academy
(read by K. M. Chapman)

Indian and Spaniard in the Southwest: Lansing B. Bloom, School of American Research

The Place of International Relations in our Social Science Curriculum: Frank K. Wadley, State Teachers' College

Pottery and History: Dr. Harry P. Mera, Santa Fe
Progress Report in the Survey of New Mexico Place-Names
Round-Table: History Aims, Methods, Problems
Business session and adjournment.

TROPHIES OF THE GREAT WAR

The last state legislature made an appropriation of $1,500 for the receiving and distribution of the war trophies which had been allocated by the war department to the State of New Mexico, and the officers of the Historical Society were asked to handle this matter for the state.

As soon as the appropriation was available, which was in the early spring of this year, letters were sent out to ascertain where the trophies were desired, and distribution was made upon the basis of the replies received.

The chief difficulty was with regard to the major pieces of artillery. A total of twenty-five were asked for, which had to be satisfied with only six which had been given to New Mexico. Requests for additional pieces were unsuccessful, and the six pieces were placed as follows:

2 minnewerfers with mounts, 250 millimeter E. Las Vegas and the State University
1 heavy howitzer, mounted, 150 millimeter Military Institute
1 short howitzer, mounted, 105 millimeter State College
1 light field gun, mounted, 77 millimeter Santa Fe
1 minnewerfer, mounted, 76 millimeter Silver City

The balance of the trophies, 683 items in all, were distributed to the above named places and also to Dawson, Tucumcari, El Rito, Bernalillo, Gallup, Belen, Socorro, Willard, Carrizozo, Alamogordo, Artesia, and Carlsbad. In July the chief of ordnance advised the Historical Society that an additional lot of small trophies had been assigned to New Mexico. These were received and distributed in October to the above centers. Some duplicate trophies, however, have been held by the Historical Society in case other towns send in belated requests for small collections.

The entire lot consisted chiefly of mahcine-guns of various types, rifles, swords and sabers, Uhlan lances, helmets and helmet ornaments, canteens, gas masks, brass cartridge cases of different sizes steel projectiles of two sizes, grenade throwers, trench lanterns, wooden and

metal ammunition boxes, "Gott mit Uns" buckles, and a number of other items.

Besides the piece of field artillery for Santa Fe, which was placed on the Catron School grounds, a representative collection of trophies was kept for exhibition in the State Museum. This collection includes:

1 trench mortar, German, 57 millimeter
1 grenade thrower
1 aircraft machine gun, German Maxim
2 machine guns, German Maxim, model 1908-15
1 antitank rifle, German Mauser, 13 millimeter
1 gas mask
1 officer's sword
4 enlisted men's sabers
1 brass cartridge case, 210 m/m howitzer
4 brass cartridge cases, 150 m/m howitzer
1 brass cartridge case, 173 m/m railway
8 steel helmets
1 Uhlan helmet
2 Uhlan lances
5 canteens, infantry and medical
1 grenade, potato masher, dummy
10 steel belt boxes, machine gun
6 wooden belt boxes, machine gun
1 belt-loading machine
1 coffee or tea container
1 trench lantern

1 fuse, inert
1 flexible saw, leather case
20 belt buckles, "Gott mit Uns"
2 eagle ornaments, helmet
84 side ornaments for helmet, 3 kinds
6 projectiles, 173 m/m
3 projectiles, 150 m/m
1 Spanish express automatic pistol
1 Mauser automatic (shoulder piece serves as wooden holster)
1 piece of body armor
29 bayonets, plain and saw-tooth
62 rifles and carbines

These trophies, and others which have been received at the State Museum by gift or loan from Dr. S. D. Swope, Miss Helen Straughn and others, are being catalogued by F. S. Curtis, Jr., headmaster of Los Alamos Ranch School. As already stated, many items are duplicates, but the miscellaneous lot of rifles and carbines shows a surprising variety when classified by type, arsenal and model. One example even of Japanese make has been identified.

So far as present case and floor space allow, the collection has been installed in the War Memorial room of the Old Palace and in the ethnological room of the Historical Society. In the latter room also are the Borrowdale collection

of weapons and the similar collection belonging to the Historical Society.

LANSING B. BLOOM

MUSEUM EVENTS

EXHIBIT BY CHARLES RAWLES

The first of the November exhibits at the Museum is that of Charles S. Rawles. It should be of special interest to teachers for Mr. Rawles taught for a number of years in the rural schools of Santa Fe. He is in many ways a self-taught painter, and his newest exhibit shows that he is gaining strength and certitude in drawing composition and brushwork. His themes express his love for the Southwest, — its landscape, its history, its romance and its life. Such pictures as "When Santa Fe Was Different," a spirited genre painting also demonstrates his aptitude as an illustrator and a subtle sense of humor. The most ambitious of the paintings, "La Remuda," is mentioned elsewhere in this issue. A portrait and water colors are among the best of the pictures exhibited.

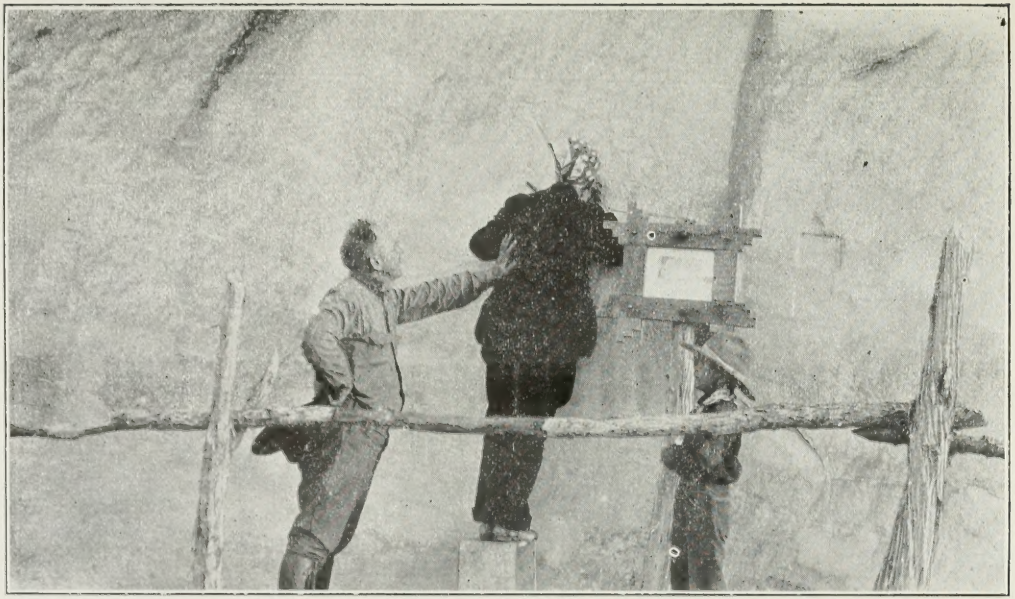


PHOTO BY VOGT

J. Stewart, who ever he was, all but Demolished, a Beautiful but Faint Escritura which Historian Lummis hopes to Translate. Note the Indian Pictograph over Vogt head

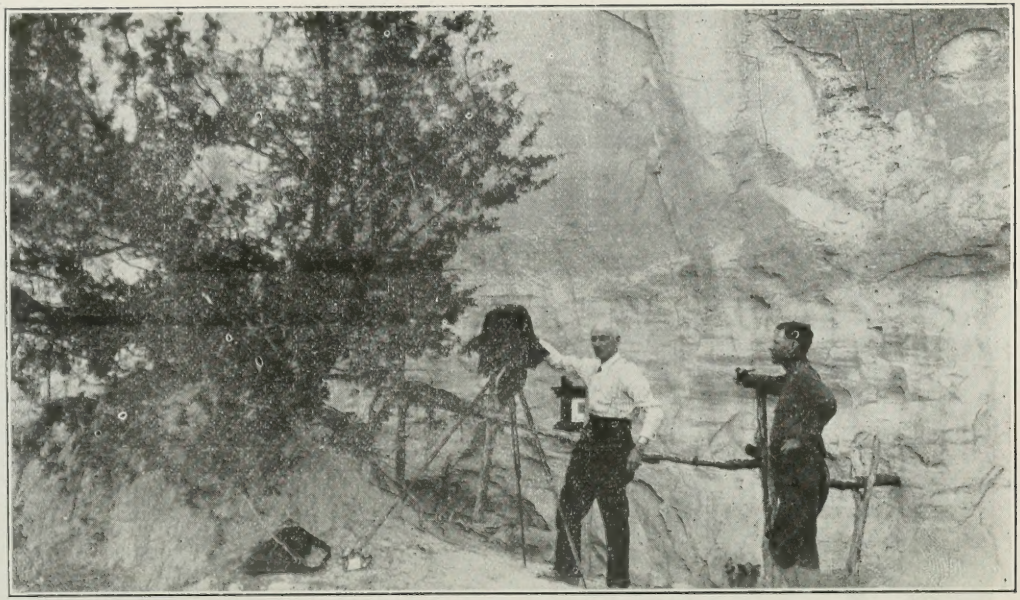


PHOTO BY VCGT, SEPT. 1, 1926

Chas. F. Lummis and with him E. Wrather Photographing the General De Vargas Inscription (1692)